SOME

## MEMOIRS:

OR,

A Sober E S S A Y for

# A Just Vindication

OF

The Right Honourable the

# Earl of Shaftsbury.

CONTAINING

The most material REMARQUES

AND

The Principal PASSAGES

OF

His publick LIFE,
Most memorably Transacted hitherto.

Published for the Satisfaction of all the seriously inquisitive.

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O four and severe is this Iron-Age we live in (being the last and worst of Times, the very Dregs and Bottom of the evil World) that it hath Formed and Afforded most worderful Weapons of War, not only Real but also Metaphorical Weapons (which can really murder Men) All Iron and Case-hardned with steel and fire: These projecting Wits (beside the Honorable Virtuosi) have found out many Rare and Real Inventions and Engines for a more Expeditious and shorter Method of Mankind's Destruction; yet the Metaphorical ones (undoubtedly first Forged and Framed by Beelzebub, that Abaddon and Apollyon the grand Destroyer of Mankind, Rev. 9. 11.) are the Non-such and not to be parallel'd: Among which the Tongue of a Doeg is none of the least: There is certainly a Tongue-smiting as well as an Hand-smiting, even Mocking (as putting out the Tongue, though no bitter words be uttered by it) is call'd by the Apoftle plain, downright Persecution, Gal. 4. 29: How much more when Scoffing Islomaels dare Belch out most cutting and killing Scandals against their own (at least pretended) Protestant Brethren: Thus, this noble Earl was fcofft at by his Brother Earl, who call'd him, That Dog in a Doublet : David often compares Calumniationes Aulicas cum Armis castrensius, Court-Crimications with Weapons of war: and often complains of Some Ardeliones Anlicos, Court Incendiaries (fuch as Doeg and other Parafytical Sycophants) who incented King Saul against him, as if he had been a private Traytor to the King, and a publick Pest to the Kingdom : yet, in due time, God did clear and declare Davids Innocency, when Sanl, by an over-ruling Providence, did Fall into his hands in his Hiding place in the Cave, even to the full Conviction of the King himfelf, 1Sam 24.10. 'Tis remarkable alfo, that Davids frequent Complaint was not once about his adverfaries fmitirg him with their hands but always about smiting him with their Tongues, tho they durst not be Hand-smiters for fear of the Law, yet they durst be Tongue-Smiters, giving (themselves) this Reason, Our Tongues are our Own, that is, We can Swear and lye, yea, and dress up never so bad matter in such good Words and quaint Phraifes (as was once the Character given of a great man, for his starch'd Oration to the Londoner's in the Behalf of Richard the III.) that we shall be sure to prevail against him, Psal. 12.4. Thus the Chaldee Paraphrast paraphraseth upon that Text, Our Tongues are well hung, and we can use them fo well as if they were dipt in Oyl, and tipt in Gold, we have charming words at the Command of our Wills, and therefore we doubt not to perswade King Saul to any thing against David by our perswasiveRhetorick: And indeed 'David smarted so under the Virulency and Venom of their flandring Tongue, That sometimes he calls them sharp Razors, somtimes sharp swords (Tucks or Rapiers) and sometimes sharp Arrows, taken out of their bulky Quiver, and that at him out of their Malice-bended Bow: These Three are sharp All, and Deep-wounding Weapons All: (1.) Their Tongues were such sharp Razors, ut exscindant carnem cum crinibus, that instead of shaving the Hair, did plainly flash the Flesh, & Consulto aberrantes, Jugulum petunt, and designedly missing the Beard, did endeavour to cut the Throat. (2.) As sharp Swords, The Tongue in its form refembles a Sword, as being nate tally, thin, broad and long, and when fet on fire of Hell, it becomes a flamin

flaming fword, and then it wounds deeply and dangerously: the Hebrew word signifies also a Tuck or Rapier, that may pierce so far in (farther than the Bodkins wherewith Casar was stab'd) as to let out the very Hearts-blood. (3.) As sharp Arrows, Feathered by the Father of Lies, as Prince of the Air, and pointed yea poisoned with Hell fire for a quicker dispatch, and more certain Destruction: Such Arrows leviter volant, non leniter violant, sty lightly, set wound deeply: Their virulent, venomous and devouring Words (verba devorataria, as David calls them) are the sharp Arrows shot out of the bended Bow of implacable Malice against him: However, that holy man comforteth himself against all those Three Diabolical sharp Engines with this Cordial, That the Judge of all the Earth would pay them home in their own Coin, and give them sharp for sharp, Psalm 120,3,4. God will shoot his sharp Arrows, (far sharper than any of the Devil's shaping and shooting) with such a mighty Force against them, That they shall not be able to avoid or abide them: God loves to retaliate, to give them like for like by a Lex Talionis, and to fill them with the evil of their own wayes.

### Oi 'काम्मी म्याचे मके प्रश् बंगों हे 'त्रमुक म्याचे मकी प्रथ :

The Evil they have Devised against others, falls upon their own Heads at last, and God will broil all lying Lips and standring Tongues upon the hot Coals of Juniper; (which being an unctious and fat kind of Wood, maketh the most scorching Fire, and the hottest Flame) and verily pleasing both himfelf and others in that Execution. Then, as Dives did once, shall they desire some Drops of Water to cool their Tongues. This shews how David had learnt a Trick of Antidotes beyond Seneca's reach, who (though one of the great Luminaries of the Heathen World) despairingly said, Contra Sycophantarum mursum non est Remedium, against the Slanders of Court-Parasites, (whose Tongues bite worse then their Teeth, and whose Bitings are worse than those of mad Dogs,) there is no Remedy: Seneca's Philosophy could (indeed) find none, but David's Divinity did, when there is no Remedy against this Milady with Man, there is then some to be found in God; who will make such Sycophants eat fire, and drink Brimstone in due Season: and, who will pour his Cup of Indignation down their Throats which are now open Sepulchres that swallow up Men, and Names of Men, or Men of Names, even Noble men, loyal States men, and illustrious Peers of the Realm. Tis too obvious to every Ey, That we want not such silly Weasels who dare be nibling at the Heels of Lyons, nor slanderous Tongues (those sharp Razors, Swords and Arrows) with whom Scandalum Magnatum is but a Peccadillo, None are named, but that good Rule is observed,

### Parcere Nominibus, Dicere de Vitiis, Spare Perfons, speak to Vices.

Such Doegs as goe about to blast our David's (that are blest ones) by a lying Tongue, whether in Jest or Earnest, shall be pluck'd out of their places, ruined and rooted up, Psal. 52. 5. They that lye in Jest, may go to Hell in Earnest without Repentance, and That Lashon Tabithai, or Lingua terria, not Double-Tongu'd only, but Treble-tongued (for slaying three at once, the Tale-bearer, the Tale-heaver, and the person traduc'd by the Tale) shall be pull'd up by the Tongue-Roots, and hang'd up in Hell, (especially when it's a vendible, mercenary, suborn'd Tongue) there to be smoak'd and burn'd for ever.

'Tis the unhappy Fate of the Right Honorable the Earl of Shaftsbury to lay under the Reproaches of this Faife Tongue, and to be affaulted all at once with all these three sharp Engines, the sharp Rasor, the sharp Rasor, the sharp Rasor, and the sharp Arrows, that if Comminus will not, yet Eminus may do the Deed, what cannot be effected hand to hand, may be done at a Distance: yet is it his happy Priviledg not to be drawn through untrodden Paths, but to have little David (who was also good and great, having a good and great Soul in his little Body) going before him, and treading in the same dirty Paths under the same Name-defiling Dispensation: 'twas an happy Qualification of the Mistery of Lazarus (whose Sores Dives despised, yet his Dogs supply them) to have a None-such sob store-oppressed and almost suppressed with Sores as a President for him in the like Calamity.

#### Solamen miferis socios habuise Doloris.

'Tis a Comfort to those in Misery, not only to have present Companions, but also somer Patterns therein. One (who is in his right mind) would think, such hath been the Deport and Comport of this Noble Peer (both in his private and publick Capacities) that he had (plainly) starved the very Malice of his worst Adversaries, whose sharp Teeth could find nothing to bite upon, and yet their sharp Tongues (which bite worse than their sharpest Dog-Teeth) can make saults where they can find none: This is to do, as Hannibal did (when he was to pass over the Alps) saying aut viam invenian aut ficiam, If I cannot find a way, I can make one, which accordingly he accomplished, by pouring in Nitre and Vinegar, whereby he dissolved the very Rocks of those Alpine Mountains; and surely such, and so petulant and pestilent, yea penetrating is the Compound of their Niter and Vinegar (made up secundar artem Diabolicam, by the subtil Sycophants of our Times) as no Humane Rock, (save only the Rock of Ages) can stand undissolved before it, while those Parasites and Pickthanks do, as Momus (their pattern and Patron) did, who when he could find no fault with sair Venus's

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Person, yet blam'd her for her Shoes-creaking : The like mimical Momus's hath this Honourable Earl against him, upon whom it may be faid well, what Cleveland faid Wittily, upon the Lord Deputy of Ireland, Impeached,

The Earl of Strafford, caufe fo high, Like Grantham Steepie, feem'd awry.

That the Greatness this little Earl did grow up to, together with his goodness (a fufficient ground of Emulation) hath been his only and most crying Crime, is defigned by this Essay or Narrative of his main Transactions, to be fully Dem instrated : to omit (for brevity fake) the place of his Birth, and the potture of his Breeding (which were both truly Honourable) no fooner was he grown up [ex. Ephebis] from his Briplings Age (wherein it may be faid Multa tulit fecit que puer, and which he had not front, as too many do, aut nihil, aut aliud, aut male agendo) it foon as peared That he had Observed his Gods Rule, as well as Learn: h.s Grammar Rule, luch is the force of good Education, for Defetts that grow up with us, are as hard to be mended after, as an Error in the first Concoction is to be corrected in the second. 'Tis like, he had learnt that piece of good Husbandry, which grave Seneca had taught his young Lucilius | Juveni parandum, quod fani ntendum eft. ] Get while young, what thou maiest use when old. This he did, and thereby betimes arose as a bright Star of Honour in this Brit foldorizon; had he not really been (as well as lookt upon) a man of prodigious Parts and of valt Accomplishments, he had never been called to early into to great Capacities, which King Charles the I. co ferr'd upon him, Gr. I thall not fay of him, what was faid of our Saviour, That at 30 years old, he had overcome the Wicked one, or that at those Years he had attained to Davids first Rank of Worthies, in to faying, my Pen would feen to favour of Parafytical Ink, but it may be faid without Flattery, that he may be ranked among his Thirty, especially for Counsel and Conduct, in State-Affairs, and 'is upon this Hinge, that the Arcana Imperif haugeth, upon this principal Pin do they turn; bence 'twas faid of Old, Romani Sedendo Vincunt, their WA: Senators Conquer'd more effectually than their throught Warriors, for Woldom prevaileth where through cannot : upon this account this Honourable Earl, had an early Eye of Refrect and Reverence cast upon him, and (for the fake of his Head, not Hands, which he never imployed but for his King,) was courted into a complyance, even in the times of Ufarparion: To trace him [Kalandsas] step by step, through the whose tenor of his Papick Life, would make this Work too voluminous; I thall only mention fuch Instances, as had the most figural and fingular remarks upon them, as I find them orderly upon Record, in that impartial H ftory of Sir Richard Bakers Chronicle.

As (1.) The Black-mouth'd Blasphemers of this Lords Name and Fame hath endeavoured to blacken his Honour, by afperfing him for being one of the (then called) Committee of Safety, which is the Notorious Scandal of a Slanderous Tongue, as is manifest by Bakers Chronology, pag. 662. where his Name is not incerted, amongst all the other names of that Committee; and indeed this falle Afperfion (may feem in some respects) rather to put an Honour than a Dishonour upon him; for suppose it true, it planty intimates, that those men (who sate at the upper end of the World at that time) did not look upon him as a Fool, but as one of great Abilities and Wifdom, and fo fit to

have the fafety of themselves, and of all their Conquests committed to his care.

(2.) Yet the Chronology aforefaid, names him as one of the Council of State (upon the account of his Accomplishments after-mentioned) whom the Chronologer calls men of Integrity, and well affected to Kingly-Government, whereof General Monk stands first in the Catalogue, as the Head of that Council, which was constituted after the Secluded Members were introduced into the Parlia-

ment House, and restored to their Seats and Votes therein again. pag. 690. Oc.

(3.) The fallest of his Adversaries cannot find his Name fixed in the Roll of Richards Privy Council pag. 639. He was (indeed) one of the nine of the old Council of State, who wrote t. General Monk an incouraging Letter to promote his undertaking, for the advantage of the three Nations, & c. pay. 673. And though he be nominated in the Lift of that Council of State, (confifting of thirty one) upon whom was endeavoured to be imposed an Oath, for abjuring the Kings Family, yet he and General Monk did influence Colonel Morley, to oppose that Oath, pag. 677. and the soberer part of that Council (whereof he was one) did argue against that Oath, as being a Snare and Fetter to their Consciences, which put an end both to the Oath, and to that Council, pag. 678.

(4.) Commissary Clarges Treats with the Council of State (before this) Member by Member,

(among which he was one) to abet General Monks design against Collonel Lambert, pap. 670. and the same Commissary Clarges did Address himself particularly to this Honourable Person (singling him out from a- Englands Triumph, pag. mong all the 31. (whereof the Council confifted) to inform him of a dangerous Design, that had a tendency to disturb the whole Nation, and desired

See also proofs for all these Honours and Offices, in

him personally to communicate this Discovery from the Commissary to the Council, pag. 693. and us well known how hereupon this same Council of State complyed with General Monk, in that great Revolution of Restoring his Majesty.

(5.) And when that Wonderful Tide was about to Turn, this Honeurable Person must then be accounted worthy to fit at the Helm, for hastning it, being honoured to be one of the seaven Commissioners for managing the Assairs of the Army, at that juncture of time, pag. 676. All which (and many more that might be added) are clear Demonstrations, not only of his own profound Parts and Prudence (which did qualify and capacitate him, for such Piaces and Employs of mighty Trust and Importance) but also of his highest Loyalty to his Majesty, and honest Zeal for his Service, even such as scarce a Paralel thereof can be produced out of all the Kingdoms in this our Age; but, suppose the worst, why should not he (as well as General Monk) have a candid Construction put upon all their former Actings?

(6.) ThisRoyalFavour was vouchfafed to him by his Majesty himself, immediately upon his Restoration, who had such serious ferene Sentiments, of all this H. nourable persons former Actings (during the interspace of the Interregnum) that he was immediately constituted one of the Lordsof his Majesties Privy - Council, pag. 713. where he (like a Star of the first Magnitude) stands advanced above the Duke of Gloncester (his Majesties natural Brother) and above the Lord General Monk (whom his Majesty was pleased to call his Political Father) in that first List of the Kings Privy-Council, as soon as his Majesty was safely arrived: and another mark of Honour was seon added to this Honourable Person, in his being created Baron Ashly of Wimbourn St. Giles, pag. 737. about three days before the Kings Coronation, in the Banqueting House, and he had other Additions of Honour put upon him; as, Lord Cowper of Painlet, &c. and at last was Advanced to be the Earl of Shaftsbury.

(7.) I ome many other frignal marks of Honour, which his Royal Majesty was pleafed to confer upon him, as a person who he judged, did Merit them all.; I shall mention only one more (though the Chronologer, no Phanatick, nor any partial favourer of them do mention many) to wit, when the Grand Commission of Oyer and Terminer was issued out, and directed to many Noble Persons, to make them a Court, for the Tryal of the Registides, it pleased his Majesty to constitute this Homourable person, among the rest, as one of that Court, pag. 731. And, sure I am, none of all those honours aforesaid (and many more not mentioned) could ever have been conserved upon him, had not the King then conceived him to be a most Eminently Loyal, as well as a most Excellently Ac-

complished States man.

I now make my Appeal to any rational unbiass'd and unprejudic'd judgment, whether those feven Remarks afore-mentioned, doth n. t deserve a better Sabatism or Rest, than that which this Honourable Lord now lyeth under, and whether there can be produced any Nobleman or Gentleman within all the Kings Dominions, to whose Influence and Conduct his Majetty doth more owe his own peaceable and happy Refloration, than to this prudent and loyal Lord, who managed his Majesties Affairs (in his Majesties absence) in such a successful scene of Administration, for many years together. while others wanted, either so much Courage, or Prudence, or Loyalty, as to render them useful to his Majesties Interest; besides, the many years Experience his Majesty had, of this Lords Loyalty, Fidellity and Ability (whereby h's Throne, after his return to it, became more and more Established) did so encorporate him into his Princes Heart, as he became the Kings Darling and grand Favorite, yea in a little time to profound and prosperous was his Counsel at the Council Table, as it may be faid of him, what was faid of Polibius, that (as Scipio, so) the King scarce ever miscarried, in any Enterprize which was carried on by his Counfel; infomuch that he became at length to be the Royal Oracle, and what was faid of Achitophel (that had man, yet of a deep reach) may better be faid of this better Gentleman [That his Counfel was as if a Man had enquired at the Oracle of God] 2. Sam. 16. 23. 'tu as lookt upon as Infallible Counfel, because the Event did commonly answer it with a fuitable Success. In fine, he was so much applauded and approved, for his prudence and prospect in State-Affairs, as to take possession of one of the highest Rooms in his Princes Breast, so that he made him his Chancellor of the Exchequor, and then Lord High Chancellor of England, &c. Wherein his Princes Conscience was (as it were) committed to the care of this Honourable Earl.

Now, when this Great little Gentleman had so deservedly, (and by his intrinsick Worth) attained to so high a pitch of Honour, it was high time for the envious one (the Devil) to erect his Engines, and set his battering Rams at work to blast this high Favourites Reputation, and to batter him down from his high Pinacle of Humane Preserment, all which endeavors would certainly have proved Abortive against this Noble Peer, (who is Homo quadratus, and therefore firm and unmoveable) were there not an innate tendency to a Change, both in Nature and Providence, touching all created Beings, none but the Creator himself can say [I amthat Iam] Exod. 3. 14. This is peculiar to God, but Man is carried in Time's Chariot, which is drawn by two Resteless Steeds, to wit, Motion and Mutation, that never stay in one stage or point, but are continually posting sometimes up the Hill, and sometimes down to the Valley, never standing still till discharged of her Passengers by Death: The San knoweth his going down, Ps. 104. 19. but so does not any of the Sons of Men, this is a Divine Arcanum, appertaining to Gods Soveraignty over Humane Affairs, who oft orders the brightest days to be darkned with dismal Clouds. All the World rings Changes, and is constant in nothing, save in the harangue of those two Steeds aforesaid, Motion and Mutation, O quantum est in Rebus Induces in the manners.

There is no Constancy, but in Inconstancy and Disappointments, every Creature saith, 'Tis not in me, Job 28. 14. Men are mode Fortuna Ludibria, like Tennis-Balis, tossed up and down by Fortunes or rather Providences Racket.

Quo Fata trabunt, Retrabunt que seguamur.

There is a kind of Ebriety in fublunary things, that makes them fo unflable and pendulous, as to reel and stagger to and fro, and fometimes from one extream to another, fo that even the Grandees of the World are oft shaken out of Palaces into Prisons, as it is in the turning of the Wheel, those Spokes that have been lowest in the Dirt or Dust of the Street, do suddenly become the Highest, and those that were Highest do in a trice become lowest again. If we look into the World, East, West, &c. we fee all in motion, and as much in mutation as motion, There is no abiding at one constant point, either for persons or things: Man that is in Honour [val- Jalin] non pernott avit, abideth not many nights. Pf. 49. 12. Nor doth this Fate befal evil men only, fuch as that upftart Shebna, Ahas's Treasurer (who thought himself a nail fastned in a sure place, yet was he tossed as a Ball, and turned as a Bowl, pluckt out of his Flace, and turned out of his Station, and leaving all his Chariots of Glory (wherein he had haughtily hurried himself up and down) behind him ; this Lord High Treasurer was at length wrapt up in the Sheet of Shame, instead of laying down in Glory, defigning to be buried in that Stately Mansolaum or Royal Sepulcre in Jerusalem, Isa. 22. 16, 17, 18, 25. And the Talmudists tell us (though the Scripture doth dot) That this Shebna revolting to Senacherib (as some are suspected to do to the great Lewis King of France) was by him (when Gods Angel had destroyed his Army) carried to Nivive, and there tyed to an Horses Tail, and drawn through Bryars and Brambles, till he dved. However the Scripture faith enough of him in the general, that God fent his Prophet to this (Hebr. Sochem) Great Courtier (that bare a Port, almost equal to the King himfelf) but an ill Member. dedecus Domus Domunifui, an intollerable Difgrace to his good Mafters House (for good Hezekiah tolerated him for a time, because advanced by wicked (yet his Father) Abaz. Go (faith God to Ifaiab) get thee unto this Treasurer, ch. 22. 15. for I must drive him from his Station, v. 19. which is inclinated to be done in part, when he was degraded from being fo great a Comptroler at Court, as Lord High Chancellor, Lord High Marshal, or Lord High Treasurer, (the Hebrew word Sochem v. 15. importing all the fe three feveral fignifications) and came down to that far inferior place of being a Scribe or Secretary, for a while, until the direful Doom denounced against him (ver. 17. 18.) was undoubtedly much more accomplished upon him, and Gods Servant (a better man) Eliakim was clothed with his Robe, and invested with his Honour, v. 20. 21. 2. Kin. 18. 18. and Isa. 36. 3- Such as Honour God, Shall surely be Honoured, and such as despite bin. Shall be lightly effeemed, 1. Sam. 2. 30. This is a bargain of Gods own making, and all men (gentle and simple) may without a doubting mind depend upon it.

And (2.) Such as Haughty Haman was, upon whom I might make more enlarged Remarks, shewing how he was raised up to be King Abasuerus's Vice-Roy, set upon the very highest Pinacle of Pride and Court Preserment, and wanted nothing to compleat his greatest Grandeur of Worldly Felicity, save onely the kneeling of one Knee of a poor Captive Jew (Mordecai) the want of which did not only give an unsavory verdure to all his other sweet morsels, Esth. 5. 11. 13. but also brought himself to kneel upon his own Knees, to beg for his own Life before Mordecai's Neece. Esth. 7. 7.8. and at last brought him to be Hanged upon those Gallows, of 50 Cubits high, which his had prepared for M redecai. v. 9. 10. This was an higher preferment from the Fromn of his Prince, than ever his Favour raised him up unto, much more may be added, were it not to avoid pro-

lixity.

And fuch strange Fates and Falls doth not only befal evil men, but sometimes good men also. All things (faith Solomon) come alike to all, and no man can make a found Judgment of God's Love or Hatred out of those Occurrences, Ecclef. 9. 1, 2. Time and Chance hapneth to them all, ver. 11. The warm Sun of Prosperity shines as well upon the Brambles of the Wilderness, as upon the Fruit-Trees of the Orchard, and tharp showers of the Hail and Rain of Adversity falls as foul and fiercely upon the most delightful Gardens, as upon the Wide, wild, wast, or barren Mountains. Wicked Ahab and godly Josiah had both the same end, concurring in the very same Circumstances, both dying in Battel: so did bad Saul and good Jonathan, though they were of differing Dispositions and Deportments, yet in their Deaths they were not divided, 2 Sam. 1,23. The Church of Rome therefore feemeth not to favour overmuch of Solomon's Sapience in borrowing her best marks from the plenty of Markets : but Luther told her, She was a false Church , quia sine cruce Regnat : Health, Wealth, Honours, &c. God scatters upon good and bad men promiscuously, and so doth Evils find the Good as well as the Evil, which yet hapneth not by Chance (that is, not by Hap-hazard, or blind Fortune) for, infinitely too weak is the Axle-tree of Fortune) for the least Motion of the World to be turn'd upon it: As the exact and regular Motion of the Sun ( giving Heat and Light to all the parts of the World and so orderly as to make Night and Day, Summer and Winter) can never (no not by any fortish Soul) be ascribed to Chance or Fortune, so the Evil of Punishment hapning alike to good men as well as bad, is ordered by the Providence of God : Shall there be evil in the City, and the Lordhath not done it? Amos 3. 6. The Poet indeed faith, Quifque fue Fortune Faber, as if the Mould of every mans Fortune or Worldly Condition were in his own hand, and the blind Buzzards (the Heathen) do ascribe all to Chance, 1 Sam. 6. 9. The Devil still suggests to the Sons of men, That all their Croffes are but the common Events of Fate and Fortune. This he doth to darken the Glory of God's Providence, and therefore Taught the Gentiles to believe, That Fortune was a Goddels, reprefenting her by a Lacy fitting upon a Ball, as if the whole World were at her Command, Having with her a Razor, as if the could cut off any mans Happiness at her Pleasure, also bearing in her right hand the Stern of a Ship, as if the could turn about all affairs at will, and in her lett hand the Corna Copia or horn of Plenty, as if the Abundance of all good things came from her. All this is no better than a bundle of Abominable Idolatry not to be named among Chrittians, but to be fpet out of our Mouths (even the names of Luck and Fortune) with utmost Deteffation : 'T's not those Two that tumbleth and toffeth humane Affairs here below, but 'tis the Great GOD that fits at the Stern of the Ship, and governs all the Concerns of the World, in Maxime Fortuitis there is minimum Fortuiti, & que Fortuna fire Videntur, Divino Fato, cen Providentia finnt. All things are ordered not by Chance but by Providence, feeing all pass through two Golden or Brazen Mountains, Zech. 6. 1. God's unchangeable Will and his irrefittable Power, and whatever feems Cafual or contingent to us, is ordained of God before time, and effected by him in time: All the Evil in a City is faid to be done by God only, as 'tis Bonum Justitia, having a tendency to the giorifying of his Juffice, he is a God of fuch pure Eyes, Hab. 1.13. as he cannot look upon I. niquity but he must loath it, he cannot behold it, but he must punish it, no, not in his own deareit Servants, in whom he will parden Sin, but not patronize it. 'He may forgive their Sin, yet take Veng ance of their I ventions, Pfal, 99.8. Nevertheress when Evil finds a bad man, it comes upon him in the nature of a Curfe, but it comes to a good man in the Nature of a Cure. Hence even Good men may be housed in the same Prif n-house with the Bad, but upon differing Ends. If an Haman fall from the Palace to the Gallows, and from the Highest Stage of Horour, to the lowell Stair of Dithonour before the Seed of the Jens, his Fall is Final and Irrecoverable: yet an Hely Fob (one that was a None-fuch for Piety) may fall from the Zenith of Profperity, down to the very Dung hill of Deepest Adversity by the hands of Satan, and his Slaves the Sabeans, &c. yet he rifeth again and grows greater than ever before, Job 1. 3, &c. and 42, 10. while God's Hedge of Protection did fo fecure Job's Person and Estate round about, as that Satan could not come at him, he could not find one Gap in the Hedge, nor could be make any breach in it: He was the greatest man in the East, (some say, He was the first King of Edem) that's uncertain, He might be a private man, or a Magistrate, Job 29. 7.10. 14.16,17. Yet exceeding Wealthy, so that there was, no end of his Riches: this the Devil stomach'd exceedingly, and could not endure the Prosperity of Gods Servant wherein God delighteth , Pfal. 35. 27, and 147. 11. Therefore he beggs a Commission on to touch his All, and to touch him to the quick, and thought every hour two, until he had prevailed: Then having all his Tools ready, he layes on a-main, lets fly his Hail-Shot, yea his Hell-shot, leaves him no Liberty to take his Breath 'twixt one sad Tidings and another, the Messengers of each did (as it were) tread upon one anothers Heels, fo that fob must have no Leisure to recollect or recover himself; and that old Man-flayer so contrived it, That one only single Servant escaped, not out of any Mercy to the Master, but to do him the greater Mischief, that he might have the ill News of all certainly, fuddenly, fuccessively without any lucid Intervals, and the following ever worse than the foregoing, yea and the last the worst of all, crastily marshal'd so, to crush him quite: When he was become (as Satan hoped) well nigh spent and spirit less, and this last Blow of the Devil (after many other fore Batteries) at 70b, beats him down to the Ground, 70b 1. 20. yet neither curfing God (as Satan faid he would do) nor did he fo much as curfe the Chaldeans or Sabeans, no nor the Devil that fet those Engines at Work, but bleffed the Name of the Lord, for Taking from him, as well as for giving to him, ver. 21, 22. In all this Job finned not, nor charged God foolifbly, no not when Satan fued out a new Commission to smite his Body (as he had done his Goods) with hot boiling Boils from Top to Toe (fave only his Tongue untouched, Chap. 19. 20. that therewith he might blaspheme his God) and brought him down to sit upon the Dung or Dirt: on i nomelas έξω τ πόλεως, προπ the Dung-bill without the City, faith the Septuagint) for want of a better Cushon, all covered over with one continued ulcerous Sore, and there scraping himself with a piece of a broken Pot (for want of a better Instrument, having neither Physicians (but those that were of no value) to counsel him, nor any Baths or Oyntments to comfort him: If these be the Devils Touches! God bless every good man from them: Yet the worst Words Satan could wring from him were, What? shall we receive Good from the hand of the Lord, and not Evill? Job 2. 10. shall we not cat the Crust as well as the Crumb? and be content with God's fowr as well as his sweet? shall we be all for Comforts, and nothing for Croffes? We must be at God's finding and Allowance, &c. This was his meek Reply to his angry Wife, whose Passions Satan had fired, and whose Tongue he had tuned against her husband, for which only end, he slew her not with his Children.) He finned not still seither against God not against his Wise, but calmly and constantly concludes with himself, I will bear the Indignation of the Lord, seeing I have sinned against him, as Mica 7. 9. I will hold my Tongue, because thou Lord hast done it, as Psal. 39. 9. non ad Exitium, sed ad Exercitium. 'tis done to trye me, not to destroy me. This God took so kindly at his hands, That he raised this Bezzer (as poor as fob) from off the Dung-hill, and set him again among Princes: I Sam. 2. 8. he turn'd again fob's Captivity: and gave him twice as much (both of Goods and of Graces) as he had before, Job 42. 10. God took him out of the Devils Clutches, unto whom he had for a while delivered him (as a Child into a Slaves hand, for a Correction, Job 2. 6.) who had hitherto held him sast Prisoner, and pinching his stell to make him blass heme: never did any hungry Dog wait more for a bone, than the Devil waited to hear fob curse God to his Face, which when he saw would not be done, like a disappointed Dog, or descated Devil, he went learing away: Thus God overshot Satan in his own Bow, making fob come Richer out of the Devil's Temptations than when he went into them. The Lord blessed the latter end of fob more than his beginning, Ch. 42. 12. All his Sorrows and Sufferings were designed only to do him Good at his latter End, Deut. 8. 16. the beginning may be the Devils, but the End will be the Lords, fam. 5. 11.

How far a Congruous Collation may be carried forth betwirt this Nor-fuch 90b, and our Noble Peer, I shall not in all particular Circumstances here Determine : It may possibly be objected, If 906 were a None-fuch, how can he have his Parallel : To which the Answer is easy, for though none were like him in the East, yet fome may be like him in the North. This Comparison must not therefore be accounted ridiculous, because it cannot in commibus quadrare, or have an happy Hit in ev'ry punctilio, non datur aliqua similitudo, que exacte currit quatuor pedibus, There is never a congruity, either in Civil or facred History, which will not well enough admit of some Disparity without claudication; yet doth it not loofe its luftre and beauty thereby; as in Sacred Writings there is no Type in the Law propounded for its likeness to the Anti-type, but it contains in it some unlikeness thereunto in some circumstantial Adjuncts; as appeareth at large in Mofes unvailed, and in all other Paralels, both as to Perfons and thingss; yet the Sweet Harmony between them is not hereby diffurbd : fo there's no Parable or Similitude in the Gospel wherewith that Palmoni Hamadabler, Da. 8.13 or Prince of Preachers, the Lord Jesus abounded, which bath not still some Dissimilitude, that ferves only as a foil to fet off the Comline's of the Comparison in the main Scope and substance of it: Among civil Authors, None was ever found more Famous for Paralelsthan Platarch who, comparing his Gracian Worthies with the Roman, is oft put hard to it to make an happy Hit in all particulars, let it not therefore be judged incongruous and unworthy to compare this worthy Peer and Patriot, one of our English Worthyes, with fuch a None-fuch Hebrew Worthy as fob was: for though this cannot without Vanity be affirmed, That our Noble Lord hath compleatly com'd up to the Excellency of fob, Gods Worthy of the first Rate, both as he had his Letters Commendatory sent him from Heaven, and one whom his Lord boasted of to Satan, saying, Hast thou considered my servant Job, a perfect man, and so is lest upon everlasting Record as an unblemish'd Patern of Piety and Patience for the good of Posterity both Jews and Gentiles. This unparalleld Parallel is not at all proposed in this Essay. It must be ingenuously acknowledged, That great is the Discord or Discrepancy, yet there is so must be ingenuously acknowledged, That great is the Discord or Discrepancy, yet there is so much Concord, as together with the Discord, as 'tis in Musick, makes admirable Harmony, as the Sequel may manifest.

There be Three Grand Remarques which fob is Renouned for in Scripture Record: The first is his Prosperity: The Second, is his Adversity: and, The Third is his Restitution to his Prosperity again, yea to a sar greater than ever. Now our Noble Peer runs in Paralel lines all-a-long with him in the first and in the Second: and one may without the Spirit of Prophecy almost prognosticate, That in due time he may come to run parallel with fob in the Third also: and this will

be an happy Hit indeed, not only for himfelf, but for the three Nations likewife.

As 700's Prosperity was at first Prodigious, having Large Possessions, a Vast Revenue, and a numerous Retinue, so that he was indeed, as well as reputed the Richest man in the East, Job. 1.3. Nor was this all his Prosperity, as he was a private Man only, but it was great as he was a Publick person also: wherein he had 1. Honour, 2. Beauty, 3. Security, and 4. Integrity, both in doing Good, and in eschewing Evil. All which he Voluntarily undertakes to give a distinct Account of in his Second Oration, when his three Friends were put to Silence, in Chapters 29, 30, 31. Wherein he doth bemoan himself in respect of his sormer Prosperity, breaking out into a Pathetical optative Exclamation, Oh, that it were with me as in months past, &c, Chap. 29. 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. Where he powrs sorth a Golden Flood of Grave Eloquence, vastly transcending all the Elegancies in either Demosthenes or Cicero, and in ver. 7. he intimates how he had been a Judg or chief Magistrate, and sitting in the Seat of Judicature doing Justice in his own Person, not priding him-

felf in his Judgment Seat, but profiting others, whilst Tsedek, Tsedek, Justice, Justice (as Moses phraseth it, Deut. 16. 20.) all manner of Justice, and nothing else but Justice was duely and truly administred by him with an equal hand to Gentle and simple, 'twas pure Justice, the streams whereof ran down without any Mudd of either Selfish Assections or Respect of Persons, and, That Distich sound at Zant, might well have been writ upon Job's Tribunal,

Hic locus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat, Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, fura, Bonos.

Then the young and the old paid their due Homage of Respect and Reverence to him, v. 8. yea Princes did not only Acknowledge his Authority, but Admired his Elegancy and Equanimity, being afhamed to freak in the prefence of him, whom they knew fo far exceeded them both in Wifdom and Elocution, v. 9 no, none of the Nobles did dare to speak before such a Master of Speech as Job was, v. 10 in a word, none of either the High or the Low, could ever fee him (with their Eyes) without Reverence to him, nor ever hear him (with their Ears) without Astonishment at him, v. 11. and the Reason of all this Respect was, because he was a good Justicer, righting the Fatherless and Friendlefs (flighted by others, who drove the Trade of Administring Justice with Bribes) from whom he could not expect any Reward, and causing [the Widows Heart to sing for for] by giving her a ready Relief against her Oppressors, and this out of Confedence of his own Dury, and not from the Widdows Importunity, as did the unjust Judge, Luke 18.5. Job put on Righteonfnefs, as a Robe or Diadem: S me Judges have nothing more to commend them than their Robes, which are oft lined with Rapine and Robberr, to were not Jobs. who defired more to be loved than bonoured, whom not Ambition, Popularity, or Self-I tereit, but pure leve to Justice and Judgment, did put him upon such equal Practices and Proceedings without any partiality or tilting the Balance on one fide, or on the other (as the Word xt mejouxion, 1. Tim. 5. 21. lignifies) carrying matters with an even hand, betwise party and party, without fiding, writhing or warping, but impartially and equally retaining the Gravity of the Law, which is well called an Eye without Wandring, a mind without Passion, an Heart without inordinate Affection, and a true Treasury, which keepeth for every man that which he hath, and diffrienteth to every man that which he ought to have ] hence is its Greek name, vouss à vaus, diffribit, quia Lex furm enique distribuit, all these his just judgments which he passed upon the Bench, he excellently expresseth by an induction or a large heap of most Elegant Allegories, ch. 29. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. upon which ground he promifed to himfelf a long and profperous Life, v. 18. even all Health and Happinets (as David did after him, faying in his Prosperity, I shall never be moved, Pf. 30. 6.) therefore when he came not only to be moved but removed from his former Grandeur, he then laments the loss of that Splendor and Glory (fet forth by a company of comely Metaphors, v.18.19.20.) where his Oratory was fo charming and flexanimous, that his Auditors Ears feemed to be chained to his Tongue, and his Counsel was received by them as an Oracle from Heaven, with all due fubmission and ful satisfaction, when his person was so grateful to them while he sate as Chief, and as a King among them, that they took it as a great Honour that he would grace them with a Smile. v.21. But now (faith he) all my Honour is turned into Contempt (as being fcorned now by base born fools and fordid fouls) chap. 30. 1. to 15, My Beauty is deformed by my Boils, and my former fecurity is now turned into Terror. v. 19. &c, Yet was he able to make a folemn Protestation of his own Integrity in all his former Actings, in a fearching felf-Tryal, ch. 31. all through.

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So this Right Honourable Peer (a kind of fobs fecond Edition) hath (by his own obliging Merit) been advanced to great Honours, as first to be one of his Majesties Privy Gouncil (as before) then to be Chancellor of the Exchequr, and then to be Lord High Chancellor of England, wherein he was clothed with such a convincing uprightness (that as he attained unto all those high Offices by his real Worth, so he managed them with most equal Justice, yea while he stood clothed with the highest Authority, that a Subject is well capable of under his Majesty, none of his envious observers (who watched for his halting, upon that high and slippery place) could find any just matter of Accusation against him: Nor was Righteousness his only Robe that he shone with, but he was decked also with Prudence, Temperance, and a charming Eloquence, with such courteous Affability to the people, as universally to oblige their Respects, and with such sublime Loyalty to his Prince, as his Majesty hath sometimes been pleased to give him (in concurrence with General Monk) the honour of his own happy Restoration; yea, in success of time (as I have heard it Discoursed) so high did he ascendin the Kings Royal and Regular Estimation, that his Majesty (upon an occasional hearing of this Lords sublime sagacity, in discussing publickly some prosonal Points) did, as in a Rapture of Admiration say, That his Chancellor was well able to vye (if not out-vye) all his Bishops in point of Divinity, and all his Judges in point of Law, and as for a States-man, the whole World, in Foreign Negotiations, will be an evident Witness. And indeed that Specimen of stating the grand Case, about my Lord Rosses.

Rosses Divorce, was a kind of plain Comment upon the aforesaid Royal Character: nor did he want other Vertues, the right accomplishments of true Nobility, as the Character of a Loyal States men,

more fully expresseth in Poetry.

Now was it high time for the Envisus one to prepare his Engines, and to shoot his Arrows, as at a white and sair mark in a high place against him, and he wanted neither Sabeans, nor Caldeans, or Babylonians wherewith to spoil his Grandeur, as he had done Jobs: High places are indeed of themfelves oft-times uneasy, but (most-what) unsteady also: There is a certain period appointed by Providence, beyond which both Personand Nations cannot pass; when the Sun cometh to its Zenith, or Meridian-Point, down it begins to go: 'tis thegreat Creator that sets Bounds to all his Creatures, saying, to them, Thus far shall you go, and no farther; yet in this Case we must say, That, not only the Hand of God, permitting it, but the hand of Joab, or Jesuit, yea, the hand of the Devil was in promoting it, Satan ever envies a good Mans standing in High Places on Earth, because he simfelt) is sallen from the high place of Heaven.

Now to work Satan falls, to hew down this high tree, as he did Job: As God the Maker of the World, so the Devil, the Mock-God of this World, and the Imitating Ape of the true God, never starves any of his Enterprises for want of Instruments, he hath his Tools of all Sorts to bring his Projects to pass: he hath his Legions amongst men as well as amongst Devils, sie sape loricatus incedit Satan, & cataphrastus, he comes compleatly a med with a Coat of Maie, and Cap à pee, from Top to Toe himself, as Luther phraseshit: a dhe hath his Bands of Chaldeans, as he had against Job, or Troops of Babyionish - Brats, which are all Maish and set in Battel-Aray by himself their Captain-General and Chief Commander: and, Those his Chaldeans are fet forthin the Scripture to be a bitter and basty Nation, terrible and dreadful, siever than the Evening Wolves, that are tharpset, after they have been kept Hunger-bitten and Hollow, without meat all the day long, H.b. 1.7,8, which are those vulturine Eagles, Job 39.30, that do give glue blood, as the Hebrew word frama legna Dan, there soundeth and signifieth; as if the very word were framed from the very found in Sucking; Those Biood-sucking Vultures of Babylon are at the Command of the Prince of the Air: They are his Murdering Pieces, his Sangui-suga or black hellish Horse leeches, his Sheep-worrying Wolves, and indeed breathing Devils: Those Caitists or Chaldeans must, at Beel Cebub's Command fall on Job's great Camels, Those Diabolical Tools must be Damnabiy employed to cut down this tall Tree, whose Shadow had been a sweet Refreshment to many weary Clyent or Traveller in tedious Law-Suits, when this Honorable Earl came to be the Lord Chanceller:

As the Character of this Earl faith,

His choice Sagacity
Strait folv'd the Knot that subtle Lawyers ty'd,
And through all Foggs discern'd the oppressed side:
Banish'd Delays: and so this Noble Peer
Became a Star of Honour in our Sphere,
A needful Atlas of our State, &c.

Hine illa Lacrima, &c. Hence the unclean Spirit of Envy began to Rage against him, when the Glory of his Eminent Worth did Dazle the weak Eyes of worthless men. Hereupon Envy, that never keeps Holy-day, being a restless Spirit till it breed Rottenness in its own bones, as faith Solomon, fets Satan (and all his Tools) at Work, both his Dull Axes (i.e. the Pop th Party) to encounter this Oak, and his sharp Razors (their Jesuites) that Ultimum Diaboli Conamen) to shave this Head, (which by a Wilful Mistake) were to cut his Throat. This Devil, and all these his cursed Engines, clubbing their Wicked wits together, cry'd to them, Hew down the Tree, and cut off its Branches, Go. As God did to his Angels concerning Nebuchadnezzir: only with this Difference, The Instruments of both GOD and Devil were indeed evenyoes, Watchers, but they were not both Holy ones, Dan. 4. 13,14. The latter are such Wicked ones, as have had Laws of Banishment made against them, Jews and Jesuites falling together under the same Fate, in most kingdoms of Europe; 'Twas the same Malice that stirr'd up Satan against Job's Prosperity, and Nehemiah's Advancement, whereupon, he stomaching them both, stirr'd up the Sabeans and Chaldeans against the former and Sanhallat with Tobiah against the Latter, whose Spleen and Spite made them to look upon him with an evil Eye, only because there was a Man come to seek the welfare of his people, Neh. 2. 10. And any one (save he who puts on the Spectacles of prejudice) may most easily difeern, that all the hard Measures this Honourable Earl hath met with, came out of the same Hellish Forge; 'twas the Envy of the Devil and his Vassals, against his Goodness as well as Greatness, that framed all the pettilent Engines, for the Popish party to Plot against his Person, the Jesuites (with their most Mercurial Wits) being the chiefest Engineers under their two Grand Masters, the Pope,

Pope, and the Devil. Tis obvious to every common Eye (whatever evil Members say otherwise) that its nothing but the Zeal of this Earl, to have his Majesty Sase in his Person, Reign without a Corrival, Great in the Heart of his Subjects, and Formidable to Foreign Nations round about him that hath created this Peer so many Enemies; as the Happiness of the King, the Weal of his People, the Security of Religion, the Sasety of the Government, and the honour of England have. The Subtle Jesuits (that last blow of a daring Devil) observing how this Great Little Lord, stood in the way of their Damnable Designs, hath been Restless in their Actings for his Removal, and have lest no Stone unturned to Accomplish it, though this be such a Truth as sufficiently Shines with its own Self-Evidence; yet for surther and suller Satisfaction to them, that yet cannot, or will not see; I shall give some clear Demonstrations of it, And begin with him in his Axun, and highest Altitude.

- (1.) When he was Lord High Chancellor of England, and so had the chief Super Intendency of his Majesties Assairs; yet could be not then secure himself, with all his Grandeur, from Popish Attacks; for he not only Fancied, but upon unquestionable Evidence, sound himself in Personal Danger, from the Popish Party, that he expected every Night, those Cut-Throats would come to Cut his Throat; and upon this Account, was he constrained to have a constant Guard, to keep Watch in his House, which is every mans Castle, much more a Noble mans, to prevent his own Assaultination.
- (2.) This way of Force being hereby Disappointed, another Popis Intreague was to fall upon him in a way of Fraud, hoping that the Fox might prove more prevalent then the Lion; hereupon they Accost him with proflers of greater Preference (which could scarce be Practicable, he having already one of the Supremest Authority of a Subject) than yet he had; 'twas easy for them to promise more than they could perform, whereas their promises to him, were no better than those of the Devil (their Master) to Christ, meer Phantasms onely, however, though sew of his Fellow-Subjects might possibly want Power, (as wanting both Self-denyal, and Fidelity to their Trust) to Refuse such proflers; yet they found him of a nobler Temper than to truckle under them, and so to betray at once, both his King, and his Country: The Records of England may Register this Heroick Act to his Giory, and his Tempters Shame; and so retain it in Remembrance for all Posterity.
- (3.) When this Design also was descated, and they found him Inpenetrable either by Force or Fraud, seeing their Craft could make no way for their Cruelty; they now take new measures, and resolve to Devest him of his present Honour, instead of their Tender to Invest him with greater; upon this the Chancellorship was taken from him, though sew of his Predecessors, in that great Trust, ever Ascended to it upon more Merit, Employed it with more Impartiality, and Resign'dit with more Innocency and Honour.
- (4.) And feeing a bare Degrading him from his Office, was too much below them alone, and too little to fatisfy their Revengeful Malice; they take another Method, that he might not fo much as Live and Remain, as a Testimony (above ground) against them: They accuse him of High-Treasen; and a certain Collonel (in persuance of this Project) was obliged to prosecute this Accusation, yet he could not Compass his Conquest; for though all Offices (which his Lordship had passed through) were most narrowly Inspected for finding Just matter of a Charge against him. Whereas (no Doubt) sudden Surprise, a want of true and through Information, and any falling short of a full understanding of some material Circumstance might have exposed the choicest Chancellour in the World to a mistake in Judgment. Yet when all those [Kôrauss Kôrauss] Court-Flattering Crows, and Claw-backs, had mustered up all their worst Matters, and produced them: The Kings Learned Council in the Law; having seriously considered all the particulars and pretended Crimes; Unanimously declared, to their Everlasting Honour, That all which (with so much Malitious Industry) were extracted out of Court Rolls, and prefented unto them for their Judgment; was not, no not (by way of Accumulation) a sufficient ground for this design'd Accusation.
- (5.) Having miscarried in this Machine (Thereby) also, they devise new means, seeing they could not touch his Life, to blast his Repute: To accomplish this, some of both Clergy and Laity must Engage their, Assistance; The former to bespatter him in their Pulpits, as if they had been Conjuring down the Devil: Fit Lettuce for such Lips, and far better work, as they it seems, Judged it, than to gain Souls from the Devil to Christ. The latter to defame him with their Pens, and amongst many other Mercenary Pamphleteers, Needy Needham, who was omnium horarum Homo, and whose Tongue and Pen had run Riot long, against two Kings; so could better Rant against a Subject, must

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be engaged to become the Bellweather, inventing falle and scandalous Books against him, All which

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ofe uft 6. This Damnable Design being likewise Descated, seeing his Fame was like the Palm, [Depressa resurgit] the lower they labored to abase it, the higher it was exalted in the Hearts of all Loyal and True Protestants. The Jesuitical Consult (for there is Ground enough to believe, That out of that Quiver all the Bolts shot against him, were taken) change their Scene, and greedly shatch at a pretended Advantage for Committing this Noble Peer, together with the Duke of Bucking-hame, the Earl of Salisbury, and the Lord Wharton, to the Tower, objecting no other Crime, but Freedom of Speech, which hath ever been adjudged an undoubted and Essential Priviledge of every Member of both Houses within the Walls thereof: And therefore the House of Lords, by whom He and the other Peers were committed in February 1678. Have had, upon the Occasion of the Earl of Danby's Impeachment, such a Sense of the Injustice done to this Lord, with the other, that they have passed an Order to damn that wrongful Proceedure against them.

7. This Project, with all the former, proving still unprosperous, and through God's over-ruling Providence, rendred Abortive, Their Damnable Popula PLOT, which they had many years bin Hatching, being now Discovered: and this Lord appearing, to them, most eminently Zealous for bringing those Vilanous Conspirators to condign Punishment, This is Crime enough in him for them to erect a new and another Scheme and Engine against him,

Since the late Horrid P L O T that threatned more Than Hell and Rome durst ere attempt before, How Vigilant and active bath He been, With Argos Eyes to prevent its furefeen, His Severeigns to preferve, is Country Free From Papille Cat-throats, As ypts Slavery.

This was the Character then spoke of him.

Upon this and no other Prevocation the Bloody Cut-Throat Papifts design to Cut his Throat because he would not tamely fuller them to cut the Throat both of the King and of the whole

Kingdom tegether with his own.

In order hereunt the Conspiracy was strong as that of Alfalon against David, 2 Sam. 15. 12. to murder his Majetty, Sir Edmund bury Godfrey and this Noble Peer, Justice Arnold, and all others that flood in the way of their Defign for rooting out this Northern Herefy (as Goleman called the Protestant Religion) in Despisht not only of the Protestants, but also of Providence it seifs to Declare all which distinctly would even fill a Volumn: And, seeing so many large Narratives hereof are already extant, Tis enough here to touch some of the most Remarkable only: This Papifts Grand-Conspiracy hath been Long as well as Strong, and High as well as Deep, yea and and Broad as well as Long; otherwife, A Sham Plot could never have been started in the year 61. as is discovered at large by Capt. Yarrington who was a great Sufferer therein, See pag. last. and of Three fuch early Defigus against Mr. Cleppool, for which fee pag last, and Fitz-Harris could never have fworn, That his Ghoftly Father Gongb did really tell him in the year 1672. (as he depofed upon Oath) Of the Papists Designs to bring the D. of York to the Crown, for restoring of Popery, and of Killing the King to make way for it: and of his other Ghostly Father Parry (the Portuges Embassadour's Confess, r) he deposed upon Oath likewise, how this Parry told him in the year 1678. That a Council of Roman Catholicks had Refolv'd, seeing the King had failed them in the Expectations they had from Him., He should now be Destroyed, and that the business was near, and he should soon see it done. As also, how the Marquess Montecuculi in the year 1679. Swore him first to Secrecy, and then offer'd him 10000 Pounds to Kill the KING, either by himself or by any other Hands. That this can be no Romance, but a Reality, The Publick Juffice of the Nation, which hath Condemned and Executed formany JESUITS and others for this very Conspiracy, may be lookd upon by all as a fufficient and felf Evident Demonstration: Though many more Proofs, concerning the Truth of this Treasonable Design, might be added: Yet one only more shall be mentioned, which indeed is instar omnium, to wit, the real Marder of Sir Edmund bury Godfrey (whereby, twas hoped, They had murdered their own Curfed Caufe) meerly for making a RECORD of this their Damnable P LOT, which, They faid, Would spoil it for the present, and force them to leave IT for another Generation to carry on; Whereby they would entail their own Devilish Principles and Practices upon their Posterity forever: And so, If GOD by his Prividence do not CUT off the Entail, and cut off those Evil Doers also, our Nation can never be Safe, so long as the Papifts are in it. I hope no man may now be so brazen-Fac'd as to say, The Munder of Sir Edmund-bury Godfrey, as after, their Attempt on Justice Arnold, were Romances, seeing, 'Tis so clear as the Sun at Noon-day, That those Hellish Blood-hounds suck'd Justice Godfreys

Blood: from which Two Premifes 'tis undenyably inferr'd, That, If those Breathing Devils did dare to Defign the Murder of his Majefty himfelf (whom GOD long preferve out of their bloody hands, as he hath hitherto done) and, who did dare actually and effectually to Murder that Worthy Juffice (who Represented his Majesty, and whom his Majesty had ost honoured with Saying, He was his best Justice of Peace in his Kingdom, for no other Crime but for his Faithfulness in his Office, both to the King and his Kingdom, in Recording the POPISH PLOT. Now what daring Devil can have the Confidence or rather Impudence (the Truth of the aforefaid Propositions being taken for granted) to Doubt of, much lefs, Deny the Reality of the Romanists RESOLVE to Murder this Honorable Earl, merely for Standing in the way of their Damnable defign, as they durft fay, His Majesty and his Justices did. There is no Room left for questioning the Truth of this Red-Letter Refolution, especially confidering How many Evidences are Extant, who (ALL) give their Testimonies upon Oath, How they were Contracted with, as well as Treated and Intreated, by the Lady Powis, and the Popish Lords in the Tower, to Murder This EARL, All this is put beyond all Doubt, by the Testimony of Francisco de Faria, and divers others of the Kings Evidences: and Mr. Prance doth Affure us, That no Fewer than S x Romish Rogues, to wit, Adamfin, Profer, Mattison, Branshaw, Stawley and Meffenger, all furnish'd themselves with Arms in pursuance of this Murder; and all swore they would Accomplish it : Yea, Mr. Dangerfield, in his Narrative more fully relates, How the Defign was carried on by the Popith Lords in the Tower, and the Ludy Powis, who, being at Liberty was to mannage that mischievous Intreague, to have this Noble Peer Stab'd; and that feveral were contracted with about it; but that two or three, upon that Ladies Importunity, and promife of a Round Reward, undertook it, yea he Confesseth also, that he himself was hired, by the Pop sh Persons atoresaid, to Murder this Lord with his own Hand, and was Tempted likewife to kill the King too, O'c. to omit Mad-dame Celliers mad Attempts, whereof Mr. Danger field gives an Account at large in's Narrative, pag. 2,3.21,22,23. 37,38,41,52,53, &c. Much more of fuch like Testimonies might be mentioned, were they not obvious every where to every Eye, notwithstanding all these cursed Contrivances against the Life of this Honourable Earl, that the Devil hunfell could Devile, But the Great God, who is ever above the Devil, hath hitherto fo marvelously protected this our Engl sh Mordecas, from all the Vowed Revenge of these Haughty Hamans, that not any one (of the many Deligns) against him hath yet Prosper'd, nor an Hair, of this Noble Peers Head hath yet perished, nor, we hope will do: He, who sits in Heaven, Videt, Ridet, Looks and Laughs, yea Laughs all their Hellish Labours to Nothing.

(8.) Now when all their Diabolical Bow strings, though of the Devils own Spinning and Twining, were broken, and not one of the feven former would hold; they had yet a poor one, an Eighth left in the bottom of their Budget; whereof they Refolve to make, once more, another Experiment: They had yet one Card out of the Pack to play, a Coated Card, and no less than the Knave of Clubs; and if that would not prove Trump and Triumphant, then farewell their Game (not an Hitter but a Miller) forever. Hereupon they shift their Sails to the Wind, bethinking themselves of a new and therter cut (the North-West passage) to the Gold Mines in the Indies; they accounting the Ruin of this Earl, to be of equal Worth (to their Caufe) with all the Riches, that both East and West Indies afford: and this they endeavour to accomplish under the Umbrage of the Law, which hath always been called the Sanctuary of the Innocent; this was their laft Game, and indeed a long Game; which lafteth still, and undecided who Wins: to wit, the Game of the Sham-Piot, that so by a falfe and feigned Plot, they might Sham the True and Real One, and turn is into a meer Ridicule: and indeed this is a Plot of Plots, a Big-bellied Plot, or a Play made up of many Parts; for if some do Reckon right, the Meal-Tub Plot, which is the Dam or Mother, hath already, through the Popish Midwife's Assistance and Influence, Teem'd and Tumbl'd out no less than twenty feveral Brats, or Plots, a goodly Litter make they all, and all fo fmartly and succesfively; the Mother of Harlots, like those Women in Egipt, is lively in her Travel, that they all but the last, that yet, for any thing we know, hath no Heels to take hold of: Take hold of one another Heels, and yet have all this Happy (God make it an Unhappy) Hit, to Involve this Noble Earl, and to Hitt him more or less, but especially the Meal-Tub Plot, wherein this Peer was principally Traduced. Mr. Danger field give us an Account in his Narrative, pag. 30. that upon the Duke of Yorks returning from Flanders, the Lord Peterborough sent for him to give the Duke an account of this New Presbyterian Plot, to wit, the Abbreviation of the 4 Clubs for carrying on this Sham-Plot : wherein there is a Lift of all the eminent Protestants, who were feigned to mannage it, and amongst the Rest, some that are Lords of his Majesties Privy Council, and of greatest Employ in the Government; as the Lord Radnor, the Lord Hallifax, &c. as well as the Lord Shaftsbury, &c. are accused of a Treasonable Design; yet in all this Mr. Dangersield confesseth, he was but only the Lady Powis's Amanuenfis, and Writ down the whole contrivance, as the was pleas'd to Dictate all to him, from a Model she had meerly Invented out of her own Addle and Idie Brain,

yet this Abbreviation, he faith, was the very Original, Dictated by that Lady, which Sir Williams Waller found in the Meal-Tub: and he faith further, pag. 33, 34. That he was Instrusted by the Pops b Lords in the Tower, to Communicate the whole Intreague of this Sham-Plot to his Majetly, as if it had been a real thing, though indeed, as he fays there, it was an abfolute Fallhood, and only a Story, contrived, and confented to in general, by the Porish Party, and intended for a Mask, hoping whilst the King, if he believed it, was securing himself against this pretended Conspiracy, the Papists, might have more time to move on with their own Real Plot; while they could pollers his Majesty with any Belief of the Sham-Plot, and pag. 35. he faith allo, That the Lady Powis gave him Instructions from the Lords in the Tower, how, he, being to wait upon the King, the next day, Must (before him) be fure to lay Load upon the Protestant Lords, let him know that the Lord Shaftsbury, &c. were Issuing out Commissions for Levying an Army to Reduce this Kingdom to a Common-Wealth, &c. And of the fame Ailoy was that Pacquet of Letters, writ by the Lidy Powis, which she orders Mr. Danger field to Lodg in Collonel Manfels Chamber, and then upon fearthing and finding them, to lay Treason at Protestants Doots, par 43,44,45, Oc. Thus those Ruffians are like the Ruffians, who are so Malicious to their Neighbors, that you will have a man hide some of his own Goods in the House of him, whom he hateth; and then accuse him for the stealth of them: Thus not only this, but their first Sham-Plot in 61. was managed by foilted Letters, as Captain Tarrington thews at large. And like Hydra's Heads, no fooner is one cut off, but another fprings up in its ftead; thus one Sham-Plot follow'd another. And Young Tonge comes and Swears, there was no Porish, but there is a Presbyterian Plot, Lemes and Zeal, Pritoners in the Marshalfea, are examined in Order to an Accusati nagainst the Earl of Shaftsbury, Oc. Fitz Gerald, and feveral others, forbidden Irift Cattle; Depofeth upon Oath, against him and others, and many more Sham Intreagues followed.

> Refolve what's this, when each begets each other, And still the Daughter bringeth forth the Mother.

These Sham-Plots be, et one another, until they got this Honorable Peer into the Tower again upon the account of High Treason, Sworn against him by such Indigent and Mercenary men, whose Testimonies have been rejected in some other Cases, God Grant him a good Deliverance. This is the great Game the Jefaites are now playing with any probability of Success; for when they fee the Daring Denyal of their own Popith Priests will not do: they must make a Politick Diversion of it upon the Protestants; 'Tis the Mister-piece of an Artist to conceal the Arcanum and Mystery of his Art: but these Matchivilian Artists, hath undone all Crast-Masters in hiding their Crast, whereby they cannot only get their own Living, but also turn others out of the Land of the Living, either by their Bold and Bare-faced Lyes, Winness, their confident Denyals made by the Traytors at Tyburn, as Gamen, Ireland, &c. wherein they have been notoriously proved Lyars, and Witness their Impudent Pamphlets, as the Compendium of the Tryals, Writ by the Lord Castlemain, wherein Sir Edmondbury Godfrey is represented pag. 69. an entire Friend to the Papists, performing as much fervice for them as Friendship it felf could Suggelt, had this Good fustice been to, his person had sever been Murdered by their Bloody Hands, unless it must be granted, they are so Bloody as to Murder Friends as well as Foes, and, as if that were too little, they thus Murder him the fecond time in his Name, Fame, and Reputation, and they that dare do this to that Worthy Knight when Dead; what; may it not be believ'd, they dare do to this Honourable Earl, while Living; The same Cause may expect no better than the same Measure of Mercyless Mercy. Witness also, their other Lying Pamphlet, call'd, The New Plot to transform, &c. wherein pag. 51. 'tis said, That Not one per son, accu-Sed in this pretended Conspiracy, to that Anthor calls the Popish Plat (the Reality whereof hath been most strongly Confirm'd both by three Royal Proclamations, and four Loyal Parliaments, and many Courts Condemning the Conspirators, &c.) either Fied or Absconded, save only the Priests, who were obnoxious to the Law, because of their Priest bood: Whereas'tis notoriously known how many of all Ranks and Quality, either Accused or Suspected, have withdrawn themselves, together with those four Irish Russians, hired to Kill the King at Windsor. But above all, Witness that most Proffligate Pampblet, called, A Letter to both Houses, which casts a most Scandalous Slander upon his Majesty himse f, saving, pag. 2. [That though he be both most concerned, and hath had the best opportunitys of examining the D scovery of the Plot, yet he is so far from believing it, that he openly Laughs at it.] Whereas the King in his Proclamation Octob. 30. 1678. calls the Popish Plot, a Bloody and Traiterous Design of the Popish Recusants against his own Person and Government, and the Protestant Religion, &c. and Novemb. 20. 1678. he Declares in a second Proclamation, [That the Popish Priests and Jesuits surking within this Realm, have contrived many dangerous Designs against himself, &c. And in a third Proclamation, for a Fast, March 28. 1679. he Declares, That through the Impious and Malitions Conspiracies of the Popish Party, There is a Plat intended not

only to the Destruction of his Royal Person, but also to the Total Subversion of the Government, and of fibe True Protestant Religion, &c. Notwithstanding all this, and much more from his Majesties cont rming his belief of the Plot; yet this Daring Devil Dare Reproach the King himself, and affirm, without Blushing, that his Majesty Laughs at the Popish Plot, as a Fabulous and Romanting Story: If those Romish Votaries, dare thus Scandalize his Majetty himself, who can wonder, if they do as much to this Earla Subject. Now when the Conclave of Jefuites (or Jebufites rather) faw their Refuge and Subterfuge of Brazen fac'd Lyes, proved an ineffectual expedient; they had yet another shift, to wit, to start this Sham-Plot, wherein this Noble Lord must be wrapt up) to give the World a Delightful Diversion from Pondering and Plodding any more upon the Real-Plot; publickly making many mad Outcrys, that the Church of England is in Danger, and an Hideous Buzze, That the Treafons of 41, was fresh on Hatching in 81, Gc. when there was no ground in the World for any fuch Fears; but only a fincere Defire and Indeavour after a vigorous Profecution against them-Solves, the Popish Traytors. Thus the Crasty Lapwings draw the unwary Travellers from their own obscure and hidden Nests, by their Fluttering to and tro, and mewing out [Temit] at a distance, and thus the Newgate Birds those Tnieves, when pursued, hope oft to escape, by Crying, Stop Thief, after honester men, than themselves. This Project of Forging a Protestant-Plot, hath been an Intresque, That not a little Promotes their Interest, and, for the prefent, Saves their Bacon, as well as ferves their Defign, for they are all fafe enough from their due and deferved punishment for Real Treason, white they can Broach (a never so little believed) Sham-Treason, and so expose the Kings most Loyal Lords, Co. to that pun shmeat which is Undeferred : and there is nothing more manifest than a Rettless and Implacable Speak, they have discovered in Indeavouring, by all ways and means to Subvert our Religion and Government; a d for many years, have made unweated Attempts to Accomplishit; and therefore now its more than probable, all their Sham-Plots have been defignedly contrived by theinfeives as is really discovered in the Meal-Tub Life, principally to to prevent any further and fuller Det. Gion of their own F. Manies; for hereby, they do not only difcredit all belief of their own Popish Plot, but also cast the Odium and Dirt of their own Gilt upon Loyal Protestants; and so prevents all profecution against the Real, by the Sham Plot. fore this project was look'd upon as of mighty Confequence, and mightily Conducible to the Catholick Cause, provided it were well managed, D.of T Memoirs, pag 8. And one Intreague of its managemement was, to spread reports in the Coffee-houses, that the Popish Plot was a contrivance of the Presbyterians, pag. 9. Another was, That the Promoters of this Sham-Plot should be very careful, left they be caught in the Subornation of Witneffes, wherein no Mon should be wanting, pag. 11. Another Project (Subfervient to the main-Plot, and which needs no proof) was, to procure a Rabble of Whiffling and Wheadling Pamphleteers, and Squint Ey'd Scriblers, dayly Spawning abroad, some to Redicule the Real Plot, and Afperfe the Evidence; others to create felouses and foment Animofities, fome to Ballance Accounts, making the Diffenting Protestants equally dangerous with the Treacherous and Treasonable Papists; though the Luter benot only found faulty for High Treason upon Records in many former Reigns, by Principles as well as b. Practice, and are now in this Reign proved Actually Guilty of it. Whereas the Former, befides their Contributing to his Majefties Refloration, have ever fince studyed to be quiet, and to live perceably in the Land. And though there have been made some Happy and timely Discoveries of those Popish Init agues, as the Meal-Tub, the Mercenary Bontefeus, Oc. yet 'tis Evident enough, how far those powerful Charms of their black Art hath still prevailed to promote the Roman Cathorick Gause, and in pursuance thereof, they at last procure this True Protestant Noble Peers Imprisonment in the Tower, in the Month of July 1681. Whereof the Popish Fathers both of France and Flanders did in June foregoing, certainly foretell, as being the true begetting Fathers of it. See inf. a pag. last. for being, pretendedly)a Traitor to his Prince, &c. which must presuppose, That he had many and great Abettors and Accomplices with him to carry on that Treason, Seeing it could not possibly be mana-This was purposely contriv'd, That the Buzze of this Sham-Plot ged by his own fingle hand. might ferve to Deaf the Sound and drown the Noise of the True POPISH PLOT, even among And, 'twere well, If too many of them, especially such as have not the Protestants themseves. throughly thinking minds, be not Bubbl'd into some Belief of the Truth thereof: Nor is this all, but they have also by their Charming Artifices, sown such Seeds of Dissention, betwixt the Church of England and the Protestant Diffenters, as New Feuds are started up to widen the Difference and Diftance: Infomuch That any Fervency for having a Parliament, that may punish the Popish Plotters, is presently branded for Hell-fire, for the Fire of a Phanatick, of a factious Fellow. and the Fervor of some frivolous and froward Foe both to Church and State, &c. Thus the Confult hath by this wicked Wile, gained a mighty Point, and indeed the Weather-gage, not only in weakning the Protestants by thus Dividing Them. but also in Slandering this True Protestant Peer and Patriot with Treason, and so Consining him. In the former of those Frauds, their Master is Machiavel, from shom were their Pie freudes, such as, Divide & Impera, Divide and Conquer: and in the

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the Latter, their Father is the Devil, John 8. 44. whose name Aide A fignifies a Calumniator, and, those his black mouth'd Brats are called Dideones, 2 Tim. 3.3: False Accusers, having there no better name than so many Devils, doing the proper Work of the Devil, who is the grand False Accufer of Good Men, Rev. 12, 10. yet fo fuccefsful have been the False Accusations (without offence let them pass under that Denomination, till the contrary can be prov'd by a fair Tryall which ('tis hoped will discover their fullness of Falshood as well as of Malice) as not only to cast this Peerless Peer into the Tower, but also to Keep him there still, Notwithstanding Two Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, several Goal-Deliveryes have been since his Confinement in that Royal Prison : We cannor suppose, That his Majesty is so imposed upon, as to give Life to any of these Popish Intrigues (tho 'tis the grand Concern of all their Sham-Contrivances to force a Belief of the Truth of them upon him, as Mr. Dangerfield aforesaid testifieth : For He is ( besides that Old Maxim, Rex non errat) a Prince of so much Prudence, Justice and Goodness, &c. Witness his Gracious Act of Oblivion to obviate all Secular Suits, and his Gracious Declaration to compose all Ecclesiastical Differences (full of kind Concessions and candid Condescentions) upon his first Arrival: Witness also that Royal Indulgence granted to Diffenting Protestants since his firm Settlement upon his Throne, & other Acts of Grace) that none nid justly fear any fuch hard Measures from himself, while he may act freely from his own Kingly Candor: yet King David himself (as the Scripture of Truth assures us) who was one of the best of Kings, and a man after Gods own heart, was made to believe worse of good Mephibosheth than he deserved upon the Misinformation of Ziba, that flanderous Sycophant, who being a false and faithless Servant to his Faultless Master, slandred him with most shameless and improbable Treason, as if that poor Cripple, his Master Mephibosheth, could look upon himlelf as a fit person to aspire at the Kingdom, especially at such a juncture when such a rout of Rebels had already chosen beautiful Abfalom, and had actually inthron'd him, highly applauding their choice : though this treacherous fervant could meet King David with a couple of Affes sadled, &c. yet could not his good Mafter command him to get one As sadied for himself to go along with David in his Diffress, 2 Sam. 16. 1,2, 3, 4, with 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. No doubt Ziba, being but a Servant, had borrowed his rich Presents out of his Masters means, without Mephibosheth's Consent,& delign'd thereby, together with his false Accusation, to supplant his Master, and wrest his Lands frem him, as he also did; yea, 'tis not improbable, this Wretch would have been as ready to murder his Master (if the King had pleas'd ) as he was to Belye him: However, David out of a Kingly Jealously, did over-eafily, believe the Slander of this falf-hearted Servant and Sycophant, and did pass overfevere a Sentence (upon a fingle Evidence, the bare Suggestion of a Supplaning Servant against his own Mafter, in his Absence, and Causa inaudita) against innocent Mephibosheth the only Son of his dearest fonathan, to whom he had so often swore a Never-failing Friendship: This shews, that the best of Men are but men at best, and expos'd to Frailties, interrupted, and so it may be said of the best of Kings, Its not Impossible but they may be imposed on by Misinformation: yea, when King David return'd again from Banishment, and heard Mephiboseth's Apology for himself, yet in his haste and hurry of weighty state Assairs) he did but revoke that former Severity, Thine are all that partained to Mephibosheth, only to half part, saying, Thon and Ziba divide the Land, wherein he still confirms Half of the whole as a Reward to a perfidious Villain, who had undoubtedly deferved the severest Punishment. Hence the Jews say, That David for his Credulity to Ziba, that Flattering Claw-back, and for his Cruelty in breaking his Oath made with Jonathan, and thus dividing Mephibosheth's land, had afterward his Kingdom divided in Rehoboam his (Grand child's) Dayes:

The Breast-plate of Righteousness is Armour of Proof against 1000 sharp Arrows (of unjust Reproaches) Shot against it. This Earl's Accusers (though they acknowledgehis former Loyalty,) now look upon him as one that hath loft it, and hath taken up Disloyalty in its place; Hereupon they load him with louder and blacker Language than that of Billingsgate or Bedlam, by above 20 scurrilous Scriblers, all in their Pasquills Traducing his Person, missepresenting his Conduct, and pinning notorious suspicion of Disloyalty upon him, &c. To this tis Answered, That he had a Loyalty even to an High Degree, is proved before, and owned by his very Adversaries here, That he hath lost it, they must prove, [Affirmanti cen Actori, non Reo Incumbit probatio,] the Proof lies at the Plaintiffs, not at the Defendants Door: Is Railing Accusations be a sufficient Evidence, there's Proof enough of that Fry; if so, who can be accounted Innocent? However, their Master Machiavel hath taught them a Rule (which they, his apt Schollars, as well put into practice) fortiter calumniare, & aliquid herebit, Charge home with Reproaches, then fomething shall stick and stay; tis true, Dirt cast upon a Mud-Wall, may possibly stick, but it cannot do so upon Marble, and this Scandalum Magnatum (being Morbus Complicatus, peccatum pragnans & Gravidum, a big-bel-lied Evil) is the worlt kind of Dirt (for sticking) in the World, far worse than that of the Cities Kennel; yet there is a worshipful Fasquiller, who (filling the City with a Litter of Pamphlets,) hath not cast a little of his own Filthy Dirt upon this Noble Peer, and no wonder, when he dare Arrest and Arraign a whole Parliament of Lords and Commons, yea several Parliaments,) in ConConjunction with His Majelly, all confirming the Reallity of the Popifo Plot, while he turns it into Ridicule, and would make it a Sham, by Nurfing a Sham\_Plot : But to prove that this Lord hath not now loft his former Loyalty, there is Infallible Evidence, 'tis a Ruled a Cafe, when an Adverfury becomes an Advocate (yet fall remaining an Adversary, that makes an underwable Testimony. The Evidence of a Papift against a Protestant is suspicious, as being supposed to spring from Enmits betwirt them, yet that same Evidence against a Papist is Valid, for in that Case Enmits may not be supposed to be the cause of that Evidence, unless it be granted that Papists hate one another, as they do Protestants; but the Teltimony of a Papist for a Protestant is of force, for there the power of Conviction may be supposed to over-power the power of Enmity: So in this present Case, may we but find an Adversary to this Lord to become an Advocate for his Loyalty, 'tis instar mille Testium, (as 'tis faid of a good Confcience) as good a Witness, as if we had got a 1000 Witnesses, and to produce such a Witness, I must quote (in the first place, according to order of Dignity if not of Nature) the Worsh pful Observator, Num'. 36. Col. 4. Year 1681. where he makes his Try speak once Truly, saying, [As to that Noble Lord Shaftsbury's constant Affection to the Crown, and his Lordships scrupulous Zeal for the maintaining of the Protestant Religion, there is nothing to be faid against it.] what plat er proof for this Loyal Lords Loyalty, and for his confluncy in it to this time (notwithflunding all those Sham Piotters Aspersions, and all the shabby Pamphleteers calumniations caft upon him to the contrary) can be produced to the Light and published to the World: Habemus hie Rog. Reum, cen Rugerum Confitentem. The Observator (himself is here become this Noble Earls Compurgator, and (his Conviction preponderating his Enmit)) he is constrained ingeniously to purge him from all the presented Dishonours of any present Disyalty, yet (like himfelf) mincing the matter fo far as to call his Care and Courfel for fecuring the Reformed Religion no better than a Scrupulous Zeal, as if himfelf could without Scruple as well as Zoul disclaim it forever; However he ma, pass very well for a corroborating Testimony (ef, eclary it being the Evidence of an Alversary) for the Loyalty of this Lord until this present year 1681. Nor do we want Witnesses (of the same Alloy) to confirm this Truth; For Tom Tell-Trots (a Pamphlet to called) comes forth and offers his Service (without Bribe or Subornation) to tell the Truth concerning this Earls Vindication, Teftifying, [That the Earl of Shaftsbury is a fout Affertor of the Protestant R. ligion, which suffereth by the present Designs of the Papists, &c. Cam multis Ains &c.] I cannot Affert that there two are two diffinet Authors, (being both Anonymi or namel (s) but fure I am they have two diffinet Titles, Observator and Tom Tell-Troth, and why they may not prove differing Persons as well as differing Pamphlets, (seeing the former is oftener Tom Tell Lyes, and seldomer the latter) I cannot observe: However, let them pass at this Time for a double Testimony of this Lords Loyalty, unless his stout Afferting the Protestant Religion, and his as flout opposing the Popish Designs can be branded with Disloyalty. As 'tis one part of the Bin le of Shain-Plots to run down this Dorfet-fire Stagg, by Irifh Blood-hounds (if Engis the cannot be had) who afterward must Fall upon the whole Herd, Therefore this double Testimony (taken out of the Evidence of Adverfaries, and both supposed English,) may feem sufficient to secure this Protestant Lord from Popish, especially Irish Blood-Hounds, for there is Enmity ( shim see in the cafe, no doubt but those Irish Wolves would worry English Sheep that are Protestants (seeing they Actually worried above an Hundred Thousand of them not long agoe in Ireland,) effecially when they dare defign to worry our Protestant King, (who is, Vir Gregis, ipse Caper, the Bell-weather of the Flock, how much more his Protestant Lords, both this and others.

Naturam expellas Furçà licet, Ipfa Recurret.

The fame Wolfish nature that Transported them into those Barbarous Massacres in Ireland, lies still lurking in them for the like opportunity (though Transported hither) in England, Calum non Animam matant, they change their Climate but not their Enmity: Take a Wolf, beat him black and blew, knock out his Teeth, cut offhis Claws, and put a Sheeps-skin upon his back, yet will he be a Wolf still, and woe to these that make an experiment of it: Now suppose such Irish Wolves should prevail upon this Honourable Stag, whom they have long Hunted, yet the very Observator and Tom Toll-Troth (side Fellows with them) have Published it before hand to the World, That they have morryed a Loyal constantly Loyal Lord, and a stout Asserted the Protestant Religion, which (with my C. nsent) shall be his Epitaph (if he fall by their hands) and let those two Pamphleteers have the Honour of it. So the other part of the Tower and Press-Tard Sham-Plots (which hath been above 40 months in Forging) is to Sham up a Protestant Plot, whereby the true Popish Plot may be turned into a Sham and Ridicule as before: Let us see how we can secure the Reality of the Popish Plot from being Ridicul d by their Sham-Plot, and that by Offensive Weapons drawn out of their own Armory (besides those out of ours) as we have the Loyalty of this Lord by Weapons Desensive, For securing this, let Roger L'Estrange give (according to his place) the first Testimony, who saith, in his Letter to the Earl of Shaftsbury, That all true Protestants are sufficiently apprehensive of the Danger of Popery, &c., more plain is Nat. Thompson, in his Intelligence, Numb, 66, Y. 80. Col. 1.

faying, There is a Printed Sheet lately Published, which endeavours to make the Plot a Ridicule, but in Truth it self is most Ridiculous, as are also all Discourses of that Nature, for it must need be a most egregious Folly and unparallell'd Impudence in any person to infinuate the contrary, to what the King, Lords and Commons (the most Refined of the Age both for Prudence and Integrity Assembled in Parliament) have Resolved Nemine Contradicente; and to go about to suggest, that any False, measures what sover could misrepresent things to their most sublime Intelligences.) Yea and the said L'Estrange in his Letter aforesaid, calls the Popsish Plot an Exectable Plot, pressing the Kirgs Ev dence not to grudge their pains in going to Oxford for making a full end of it.

The great Luminary of the Night never thines the lefs, nor lofes it Luftre more, because it is f mtimes darkned with a Black Cloud, and oft times hath the dirty Dogs to bark at its Splendour and Beauty: The Moon still Wades through every Cloud in her Course, and holds on her way notwiththanding all the Howlings and Bawlings against Her. When the Proto-Martyr, Stephen was Accume fed for being an Enemy to Moses, God made his Face shine, as he had made Moses's do so, to shew, that Stephen was a Friend to Mofes, and not an Enemy, as the Priefts Suborned Men, Witness'd against him, Act. 6.11. 13.15. What God, who Judgeth Righteously, may do yet for this, presumed, Innocent Earl, we know not, He may cause his Face to Shine, so, as that it may be made Apparent to the World; he is a True Friend to his Majesty, and not an Enemy, &c. May we be allowed to Foot any Fore-telling Conj ctures concerning his Grand-Tryal from the Islue and Success of his late Tryal at the Kings-bench Bar this last Novemb. 11. It feems to be a good Testent, pralibamen, and prefage of a greater and better Vindication and Deliverance: He was then and there Accus'd for taking Bribes when he was Lord Chancellor. This Indictment upon a full hearing was found an evil Practice against the Earl, and not a Bribe given; but a Purchafe made by the Complainant, of a very great Bargain, for it was made to appear, That the Office conferr'd by this hade FAKL upon that Ungrateful Person, Ingratum si Dixeris, omnia, was worth near three times the value of his Purchase; Whereupon the JURY brought in their Verdiet for the Defendant, and the JUDGES gave a severe Reprimend to the Plantiff, leaving him to the EARL, who they faid, had done nothing but was Legal, to be profecuted according to Law, yea, and the people, as 'tis faid, exploded him out of the Court. I both Hope and Define, that his Impeachment for Treafen, may have no better Success than his Indicament for Bribery.

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This was but a poor-low Aftergame, and an Appendix of the great and grand Foregame, of confining him to Cut him off as a TRAITOR, both proceeding out of the fame Popifo Confules: That the greater did fo, is as Legible, as if Writ in Capital Letters by a Sun-beam, being the Popith Fathers both in France, and in Flanders, told fome Travellers, in their Jurney Hither, about the latter end of fune, that this Noble Lord, with many others, would be fecured, before they could A rive in Eighand, yea they boasted to them of such success by this Project, as that, they doubted n t, Mafs would be Sung in the Churches of London, before Christmals next. Can there be a plainer proof, that those Priests were the Piotters of this Plot, and those Ghostly, or Gastly, Fathers were the very Fathers which begot it, who (being fo notably Inspired with a Diabolical Spirit) could fo prophetically foretell in the foregoing Month June, what would come to pale in the following Month July, which was the Time of this Earls Imprisonment, when the most Quick-fighted, and of greatest Sugacity in London never Dream'd of any such Design, nor could have the least Apprehension that this Noble Lord, with many others, would so suddenly be Apprehended. 'Tis 2 Fine easy way of Prognostication for men first to Resolve the Destruction of Persons and Places, and having fet their Engines at Work to Accomplish it, then undertake to foretel of those events : No doubt, those Satanical Seers foretold the Fate of this Honourable Person, as they did foretell the Fireing of London, when themseives had concluded to effect it: Their Master, the Devil, foreknows nothing but what is in Cansis proximis: And if the greater Engines came out so plainly out of the Popish Forge, no doubt but the Lesser and Latter did fo: The Devil knows his Time is but shore, Revel. 12.12. therefore he plyes his Time, and Plays at Small-Games, fuch is this pitt ful p. or Game about the Bribery Indictment, rather than fit Idle; yet was there herein a Deviish Far-setch: in using this little Wedge to make way for the great One, for could they have Succeeded in their flan. der for Bribery; They would have Murdered him for Treason with more case to them, and less pity to himself. Thus the primitive persecutors, their Predecessors, first wrap'd up Christians iu Beast's S is, and then fet their Dogsat them the more fiercely to devour them : I know the lying and flying Pan lets lets flye at him to belve him.

purgators, who affirm, he was the person that oppos'dit. (2.) Sir John Duncombe and He (being Commissioners of the Treasury in Conjunction with others) Meddi'd not (after this Act) with Differing any of the Treasure-Money, but left all to the Lord Cliffords Disposal. (3.) 'Tis neither probable nor practicable (as to this Earl) That he should Effect that, which was the Canse of Creating the Lord Clifford, Lord High-Treasurer, &c.

2. In breaking the Tripple League, &c. Answ.t. This Lord went not to the Interview at Dover,

when and where (tis supposed) that matter was Discoursed. 2. Nor was he one sent Ambassador into France, where 'tis supposed that Assair was confirmed. 3. The French having the only benefit of that Breach, would have been obliged to become Faster Friends to him (had he been the Breaker thereof) whereas 'tis notoriously known, they have been ever since his Implacable Enemies.

3. In promoting the Dutch War, enforcing it with a Rhetorical Flourish [Delenda eft Carthago, &c.] Answ. 1. I shall not undertake to determine what Reasons of State were at that Time cogent for fuch an undertaking, fuch as fit upon the High Mount of Publick Authority can fee farther than those privy Pasquillers (who bespatter him for this Fact) can see in the low Vally of their private capacities. 2. His Speech (wherein that Ciceronian Sentence was inferred) about that great Affair was first agreed upon by His Majesties Council, so, he was no more therein, than the Mouth of King and Council, as all Lord Chancellors are, who must speak according to their Instruction. Therefore those pickeering Pamphleteers that sputter out their Slabber upon this Honourable Earl (for thus faying and doing) do not Reflect upon him only, but upon the King and Council, who inftructed him, alfo. But suppose the worst, I never heard that this Noble Peer ever pretended to the Popish Doctrine of Perfection, but he will say of himself [Homo sum, Humanum est errare, Humania me nil Alienum puto, He is a man subject to like Passions with other men, Acts 10.26. & 14,15. The choicest Gold hath allowed it (by Law) some grains of Allowance, Solomon saith, There is no man that sinneth not, 1 King 8, 46. This is Trifte mortalitatis Privilegium. Let him that is without Sin cast the first Stone at him, John 8.7. I am afraid, in this Case here, Clodins Accusat Machot, Vice, of an higher form is correcting Sin of a lower: They make but bad Revengers of leffer Faults in others, who are stout Defenders of greater in themselves, when there is a Mote in his Eye there is a Beam in theirs, &c. Math. 7. 3. 4, 5. Though the High places be not removed, yet Afa's Heart was perfect with God, 1 King 15. 4. Afa's Infirmities God graciously covereth with a Mantle of Sincerity : but those Pontifician Fault finders (like Pliny's Lamiæ or Witches, blind at home, but quick-fighted abroad) have got Galilaan Glasses to descry Mountains in the Moon and some Moats in the Sun, to fp; Faults in those far better than themselves; I am not without Hope, but God will bring forth his Righteonfness as the Light, Pf. 31.6(the morning driv's away that Darkness which covers the Earth all the Night) and clear up his wronged Innocency: and if not fooner, however in the morning of the Refurrection, 'tis certain there shall be a Refurrection of Names as well as of Bodies: The Roman Cato was 32 times accused in open Court, and as many times cleared and Abfolved; our English Cato hath oft been Accused and as oft Acquitted, and why may it not be so once more: Indeed Solomon faith, who can stand before Envy, Prov. 27. 4. This Lord hath stood before IT often hitherto, and may do so hereafter, while State-Mountebanks and Blood-sucking Sycophants, like the Foolish Flies, fly against this Candle (thinking thereby to dash it out,) but (indeed) they at last burn not their Wings only, but their own bodies also, and thereby go down into the Slimy Vally. Grounds of this Hope, are not only from His Majesties Gracious Disposition, which cannot be better expressed than in the very words of this Earl, when Lord Chancellor, at the Instalment of the Exchequer-Chancellor, to whom he said High places be slippery and dangerous, but he had this Comfort, he served a Prince under whom the Unfortunate fall gently, but also from the Divine Majesties prefent Alwife and Almighty methods, in difappointing hitherto all the Damnable Popish Plots, as that in the year 1661. related by Gaptain Tarranton, to which I refer the Reader. and that some few years after, upon Mr. Cleypool, I, to whom Treasonable Letters were directed as a Snare, which was happily broken by an immediate Discovery of them to the then Lord Mayor, &c. 2. Thinking him a perfon on whom any Reproaches might be fixed) about 6 years after Affidavits were procured from Mr. Wagstaff (Mayor of Gloucester) charging him with spreading Commissions for a Rebellion, all which upon Examination were found false and scandalous, and 3. since upon the Discovery of their Grand Plot, he was again clapt up close Prisoner in the Tower for designing to kill the King, that when themselves had done it (as they designed) he might be at hand in Hold to bear the blame of their Villany, but a fuller Detection hereof was his Acquittance, and so all along too long to relate here, God hath been seen in the Mount, and is so now in Discarding the Bog-trotting Evidence against this Earl acknowledged by Nat. Thompson himself, Numb. 73. and now in Captain Wilkinsons strange Information: wherefore the posture of all good Protestants must be (1.) To be still, Psai. 46. 10. (2.) To Stand Still, Exod. 14. 13. (3.) To sit Still, Ifa. 30.7. Papifts feet shall flide, in Due time, Deut. 32: and Protestants shall be exalted in Due time, I pet, 5. 6. Veniat Veniat qui male fudicata Re 35. and Protestants Judicabit Dies, &c.